REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL WM. HOWARD TAFT, of Obio. JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York. FOR RESCTORS AT LABOR, MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, of Philad

SOR DISTRI	OF BLECTORS,
John Burt H. A. Davis J. F. T. Chandler 4. E. A. Gimbel 5. E. W. Patton 6. G. J. Elhott 7. G. C. Hetzel 8. J. D. Abbott 9. J. N. P. Baueman 10. Col. R. A. Phillips 11. J. L. Newell 12. John Mattas 23. A. R. Miller	Dist. 17—W. 8. Bettle 18—Robt C. Neal, 8 19—J. C. Stineman 20—Thomas thipley 21—W. F. Reynolds 22—A. W. McCullon 23—J. T. Hogers 24—Judge J. F. Tayl 25—J. F. Downing 28—Herman Simon 27—T. T. Wilsen 24—I. C. Rose 25—O. C. Shultz 25—O. C. Shultz 25—O. A. Babcock 31—A. R. Peacock
400.4 100	

FOR JUDGE OF SUPERI DISTRICT.

BARLAS C. PRATT, of S. COUNTY.

W. E. PERHAM, of Preston M. LEE BRAMAN, of Ho

WALLACE J. BARNES, of Herlin SOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, ALFRED O. BLAKE, of Bethan J. K. HORNBECK, of Equine THOMAS C. MADDEN, of Dre

POR COURTY AUDITORS, ARTRUR W. LARRABEE, of Starucci MYBON E. SIMONS, of Honesdale

Ex-President Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland, who died on and and the twenty-fourth Presi seven years preceding his death was the only living ex-President.

He was born March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey. He was of English extraction on the paternal side. Moses Cleveland, the first of the family in this country, emigrated from 1635. His grandson, Aaron Cleveland F. Cleveland, grandson of the latter entered the Presbyterian ministry is 1839, and in the same year married Miss Anne Neal, of Baltimore, whose father was a native of Ireland. The ion Grover was named Stephen Grove nage in which he was born : bu ped, and he was known as Grover Cleve land. When he was four years old he When he was four years old, his te removed to Fayetteville, N. Y. During his youth Mr. Cleveland was

engaged temporarily in various occupa-tion and in 1855, when eighteen year lo. Four years later he was admitted t ed Assistant District Attorney of Eri ounty. While holding this position d riot Attorney, but was defeated Charles J. Folger, President Arthur's Secretary of the Treasury ; but the uncreated much dissatisfaction among Republicans, and the Demogratis machine as a "Reform" candidate, would defea declined to vote, while a con iderable number voted for Cleveland ad the latter received a plurality of more than 213,800 below the vote for was but 807 more than that for Han ook in 1880. At the same time, David B. Hill, the Democratic candidate for ant Governor, received a plurality of 196.781.

In 1884, Mr. Cleveland, though bitterly opposed by Tammany, received the Dem revision of the tariff, in 1883, paturally made this subject prominent. The Republican platform declared emphatically for protection to home industries, and ng the campaign James G. Biaine, the Republican candidate, made it the

platform was an artistic example of bedg ng, premising a system that would ad vance the prosperity of our industries by promoting foreign competition with them, and give every one a higher pric what he sold, while paying less for what he bought, Mr. Cleveland, in his stter of acceptance, indulged in some well turned platitudes on "the diguity of labor," its importance as "an element of national prosperity," and the right of ears and attention of those who make and execute the laws." But he said ences to it throughout the campaign the pit into which Gen. Hancock fell in sing the tariff in the campaign of 1880. No small proportion of the leading tion of Cieveland with an ill grace. As their acquaintance with him became closer, they were astonished at what they characterized as his "phenomenal ignorance of public men, public affairs rolls questions;" some of them de-d him as "a parochiai statesmau;" it was well understood that he had nomineted mainly from a belief to is availability, arising from his assumed plurality two years previously. At the Presidential election, however, this plurality dwindled to 1,149; and the charge was made, for which subsequent investigation showed apparent grounds, that even this was due to fraudulently count log and returning for Cieveland the vot east in various districts in New York and ricinity for Gen. Butler, the Greenback caudidate. The aggregate majority returned for Cleveland, on the popular vote, notwithstanding the practical of-

seerted from it. In \$70 he was elected Sheriff of Eric county, and at the close of his term resumed the practice of law. La 1860 he was elected Mayor of Burkalo on a "Reform" teater. In 1888 he was nominated for the county of the ed for Governor on the Democratic tick

The tariff plank in the Democratic

workingmen to "their full share of the Aug. 29, 1862, the findings of which were vote, notwithstanding the practical of lit was desproved by the President, on President the ground, chiefly, that the vagueness the Mills

Cleveland was the first Democratic President six se James Ruchausu retired from

In the formation of he

his strategy that Mr. Cieveland had been poked upon as a reward for political the duties and drawing the salary of the services, gave no little offense to profes-sional "Reformers," who held that "Refrom office of all connected with political machines. But whatever the motive for the appointment, the result vindicated the President's judgment; for in the fairs Mr. Manning proved one of the stent and successful men who had ever held the position.

Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas was appointed Attorney General. He had been a member of the State Conven tion that adopted the ordinance of sece sion to 1861, and during the war had served in the Confederate Congress.

Another eablast appointment was that of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississip pl. as Secretary of the luterior. Mr. La nar had served in the Confederate army and after being disabled by a wound wa suployed in the Confederate diplomatic ervice. To place an ex-Confederate in the cabinet was an act that naturally aroused criticism, and this was accent nated by the circumstance that th Pension Bureau was included in the In ederate to decide on the claims of Union oldiers to pensions seemed to give pe suriar emphasis to the boast that "the South is no in the saddle;" and had this been predicted at the time of Lee urrender, it would have been regarded as the prophecy of a lunstic. The administration of the Pension

Bureau soon exhibited greater strictness

pensionable disability, and the belief was due to a feeling of hostilty toward Culon soldiers. One instance, especial ly, provoked much hostile comment During the war, Wm. Hedgspeth, o the 434 Indiana Volunteers, was taken prisoner. After a confinement of five onths in the prison pen at Anderson ville, he culisted in the Confederat army, with the intention, which he made known to some of his fellow prisoperof escaping into the Union lines as soon as possible. He succeeded to this, rejoined his regiment, served out his term ent, and was honorably dis harged About the time of Cieveland's election, he applied for a pension for s disability contracted in the Union ser vice, and made full proof of the requisite acts. But under the new administra iou of the pension office he was con fronted with a clause of the law forbid ding a pension to any person "who is any manner voluntarily engaged in, aid ed, or abetted, the late rebellion against the authority of the United States." The laiment contended, however, that his milistment in the Confederate army was only a method of escaping from impris obment and rejoining his command, and therefore sould not be regarded as volnutary, within the meaning, spirit and reasonable interpretation of the law. officials of the Pension Bureau, in which opinions on both sides were given. Be per og forth his services during the oam ing finally referred to Secretary Lamar, it gu, with a list of his appointments, ing finally referred to Secretary Lamar, he held to the strict letter of the law and decided against the claim. The argely preponderant opinion among the people, respecting this decision, was that the pension was refused by the ex-Confederate Secretary, not because the satmant had entered the Confederate ervice, but as a punishment for having

The influence on the pountar wind of he rigorous administration of the pension law was intensified by President Cleveland's amazing want of tact, to say the least, in dealing with matters invol ving public sentiment in relation to the war by which the Upion had been pre served. As one instance of this, instead of taking part in the observance of Memorial Day, he selected that day for saued an order, through the Secretary of War, directing the return to the Southern States of the Confederate but de flags captured during the war, and kept in the Ordnance Museum. The reentment aroused by this order, how eve., was such that he speedily rescind ed it. Shortly after this, he recalled his acceptance, previously given, of an in-vitation to attend the National Eucamp the reason, as explained in a letter to he Mayor of St. Louis, that the veter ne had indulged in too much criticism of some of his official note. In the matter of the Confederate flags, the prompt and patriotic response of the South to Spain and in the Philippines, brought about such a change in public sentiment that their recent return, by order o President Roosevelt, met with general approval.

eter, the animus of the President, in relation to the Union veterans, was shown in other acts. He vetoed 297 private pension bills; and as these had been approved by a Democratic House, controlled by the South, he was charged with being more Confederate than the er Confederates who were willing to pen-sion the men whom they had fought Among the bills vetoed was one giving pension of \$50 a month to the widow o ion. David Hunter, who was practically destitute. Gen. Hunter had been Pres dent of the court martial which convicted Gen. Fitz John Porter of disobedience of orders at the battle of Groveton, Va., approved by President Lincoln, and Porter was dismissed the service. In 1884, a bill to reinstate Gen. Porter, passed by Congress, was vetoed by President Arthur, on the ground that under a recent lecision of the U.S. Supreme Court Congress had no power to act in the premises. On the other hand, Mr. Cleve and approved a bill giving a pension of bin Ward, a noted Democratic politician of Ohio, and another giving a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Hauock, who had been the Demogratic candidate for President in 1350, though the easons given for disapproving the penion to Mrs. Hunter applied with equal orce to all three cases. Very naturally, the impression was made that the disorimination against Mrs. Hunter was de-

signed as a punishment for her husband's action on the Porter court martial. Another veto of a pension bill arous garded. This was the "dependent penion bill,"-the first to give pensions for disabilities not contracted in the service. It provided for \$12 a month to every man who had served three months or more, and was disabled from labor by sauses not the result of vice or bad habits. of its provisious respecting the nature, extent and causes of pensionable disallity opened a wide door to fraud, and at bring relief to some

so happened that an apt of this Committee was never taken up for Additional Rearly Forgotten Facts was through the done as the was afforded in the case and had been thinself. Gen. Black. While performing the duties and drawing the salary of the coffice, he was receiving a pension of \$190 that "Re a month—the highest rate given by law.

The Democratic National Convention remoinated President Cleveland by acclamation, and indoresed the Milts Bill; the Republican Convention nominated Benjamin Hartison, of Indiana, and declared strongly for preferation. The result at the pulls was the

a month-the highest rate given by law -ne "a physical wrenk." quite well understood that the bill was prepared and carried through Congress ed and elected, and the campaign resulted by a combination of pension attorneys, also in making both Houses of Congress sion, and that when it went into effect the Pension Bureau would be flooded with doubtful and spurlous claims. While the veto was savagely denounced by the interests that suffered by it, the best elements of both parties, with a large proportion of the veterane, gave it a cordial adorsement. Even Matthew Stanley that it said except when declaring for fre-Quay, who had just been elected U.S. trade. Great therefore, was his astonishment, to find that in neither House could a seat, and who, during the war, had been Democratic majority be secured for the re-Quay, who had just been elected U. S. seat, and who, during the war, had been seat, and who, during the war, had been cononel of the 134th Pa. Vols., expressed his hearty approval of it. While the bill work on the tariff, and on February 1, 1994. had passed the House by a majority of 104, when the vote was reached on the 194, when the vote was reached on the even below the revenue point, and to make question of passing it over the veto the up the deficiency aided an income tax, public condemnation of its provisions. While the Senate was Democratic, the had so made itself felt that the majority in its favor was only fifty, and the veto was thus sustained. Mr. Cleveland, while Governor of New York, was a strong advocate of "civil service reform," by the adoption of the "merit" system of making,appointments, and sided in the ensetment of statutes

giving effect to the plan of competitive

examinations. - Upon taking the Presi

same principles in operation in federal

the exception of heads of departments.

the policy of the administration, there would be no removals without cause. He soon found, however, that while s President migat be netter than his party, was far more difficult for him to be stronger than his party. The Democracy, which had suffered the hunger for office for twenty-four years, clamored to be fed; as one western Congressman bluutly expressed it, they were "squesi ing for swill." No one could question the President's sincerity in demanding a entisfactory standard of fitness in official appointments; but the political conditions were such that he was unable to resist the party pressure for a disregard of any standard beyond party demands After a period of backing and tilling, the classification of causes recognized "offensive partisanship," "obtrusive par politics as satisfactory grounds for the emoval of Republicans, and the appoint ment in their places of Democrats of not partisanship and activity in politic Chere were numerous grotesque exam ples of the application of Mr. Cleveland revised "Reform" principles. For in stance, District Attorney Stone, of Penn sylvania, a Republican, and District Atwere supen!-! for making politica To reupon Mr. Benton ad-

ich, he declared, were so arranged

that he could look in upon his official

business once in each week; and Sens

cor Vest made a wrathful demand on the lent to rescind the order of suspension. As a result, Mr. Benton was reindeced, chough with a sharp lessure by the President. Then Mr. Stone, ensour aged thereby, made application for reestatement, showing that he had made but two speeches, both in the evening,eaving his office after the adjournment of court, and returning before it opened in the morning. Tue President, in re sponse, admitted that Mr. Stone's course lid not result in any neglect of official duty. Yet there was a marked difference between the two cases; Mr. Benton's speeches were made in the cause of Den opposition to it, and, as Mr. Cieveland pointed out, were calculated to "offend and irritate the friends of the adminis tration." Therefore Mr. Stone's suspension was made a final dismissal, aune was succeeded by a Democrat. Auother case showed that the rule in relation to "cause" was retroactive, and with no statute of limitations to bar removals nder it. In the summer of 1886 J. H. Hill, the Republican Marshal of the Eastern District of North Carolina, was removed. In reply to a Senate resoluion of inquiry as to the cause, Attorney deneral Garland stated that Mr. Hill had been a delegate to the Republican Nadonal Convention of 1884, more than two years previously, and five weeks before Mr. Cleveland had even been nominated for the Presidency; and for that act of obtrusive and offensive partisanship and pernicious activity, under a previous administration, his official head was sum-

The cases referred to were typical of the general course pursued in the matter of appointments during Mr. Cleveland's administration. They show the difficuities connected with the work of begin ning sivil service reform, the obstacles with which the President was confronted at every step, the prodigious pressure to which he was subjected by his party, and the shifts to which he was driven in order to maintain working relations with the great body of those on whom he necessarily depended for support, and who sarily depended for support, and who tended to all.

Mr. and Mrs. Win. Dunn, daughter Mr. and Mrs. Win. Dunn, daughter Mr. and Mrs. Win. Dunn, daughter Mr. oitterly opposed any infraction of the half zentury old rule that "Fo the victors belong the spoils." He struggled earnestly to establish the principles of civil service reform, but found himself confronted with conditions that crowded theories into the gatter. So far as practicable, he gave effect to those principles by enlarging the classified liets of appointments to be filled by competitive examination. When his first term began, these numbered about 13,000, and at the tiese numbered about 13,000, and at the use of his second term the number had

Through the greater part of Mr. Cleveland's first term, little interest was mani-fested in the tariff. In 1886, Mr. Morrison, o. innes, reported from the Ways and Meascommittee a bill making numerous refusions, but the House voted against its consideration in Committee of the Wnole; and Mr. Rundall, of Pennsylvania, a protectionist bemocrat, introduced an effor bill, our the Committee of Ways and Mans reported it adversely. Nothing further was done in he matter until December, 1567, when the resident, in his annual m stage ravie he tand from the free trade point of ra and advocated a large reduction of oility of diministing the large surplus channels of business, and in dealing the subject in its various aspects

protection. The result at the polls was the election of Mr. Harrison. Congress for the purpose of repealing the purchase clause of the silver act of 1830. The Democratic Convention had denounce ed this provision and demanded its immediate repeal, and Mr. Cleveland made the mistake of supposing that a Demogratic Convention ever really meant anything passed the Wilson bill. This reduced duties course of many of its members was dete mined by local interests that would be affected by the proposed tariff, and the bill was returned to the House with six hun gave protection to some extent in shreds and patches. A conference committee at

dent, with leave to make it public, and it was read by the clerk. In this, Mr. Cleve deutial chair, he endeavored to put the land expressed his desappointment at the sction of the Senate, as an abandoument of Democratic piedges that meant "party perfidy and party dishonor." Besides demning various features, he referred to the sugar schedule of language indicating charged directly with the execution of that he regarded it as due to "the methods and manipulations of trusts and combins tions." As might have been foreseen, this was regarded by the Senate as an attack of its integrity, and aroused a resentment and passed the bill as amended by the Sen-ate. The President would neither sign or ve-to it, and in the absence of a veto it became a law ten days later. But the President's

duced a letter addressed to him by the Presi

so well founded that it was generally char acterized as the "Sugar Trust Tariff." In the year following, a serious question arose respecting the maintenance of the Monroe dectrine in South America. For many years the boundary between Ven els and British Guiana had been in dispute Great Britain claimed territory which Vene-zuela contended belonged to her, and re-

lusions to trusts and combinations were

fused to arbitrate. In July, 1997, our Stat Department announced to Lovert the British Premier, that the o Great Britain of the territory furwould be regarded as a violation or Monroe doctrine, and proposing a submission of the boundary question to arbitra-tion. Lord Salisbury, in/November, replied that he regarded the Mynroe doctrine as inapplicable to the case, and declined to arbi-trate. On December 17th the President sen a special message to Congress, describing the situation, and recommending the ap-pointment of a commission to investigate the subject; and declaring that, in his opinion, we should resist the appropriation by Great Britain of "any territory which, after investigation," we have determined of right nvestigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela." This message was riewed in both countries as a conditional declaration of war, and created great ex-citement. The proposed commission was tement. The proposed commission was producted, but before it reported Great

After the controversy over the Sugar actically without a party in Congress southern and western Democrats, par-ularly, ignored him, and made it clearly understood that he was no longer to be thought of as a leader. At the National Convention of 1696, he was not even name mong the fifteen candidates voted for, and n the fifth ballot Wm. J. Bryan was no nated on a free silver platform. In the campaign that followed, Mr. Cleveland supported Buckner and Palmer, the nomineer of the gold standard Democracy. At the

lose of his term he took up his residence in Princeton, where he resided until his death While, in their estimate of Mr. Cleveland's pent or disagreement with his views hi personal integrity was never doubted, and detions on public questions were sincerely u-ld and conscientionaly maintained wit

Milanville.

JUNE 29th.—Mrs. W. B. Yerkes and mother, Mrs. Lavina Noble, are visiting relatives at Livingston Manor, N. Y. Miss Lorena Skinner is home from Alvion, N. Y., where she has been teach-ing art. Mesers. Ross and Mitchell, of Tyler

ing art.

Aleasrs. Ross and Mitchell, of Tyler Hill, are painting for Messrs. V. and M. L. Skinner and L. B. Price.

Mrs. Hannan Roosa, of Monticello, and Mrs. Mary Calkins, of Cochecton, were guests of Mrs. Beach last week.

J. J. McCullough entertained Mr. Walker, of Binghamton, Friday and Naturelas.

Miss Eina Skinner was the guest of Callicoon friends last week.
R-eves Sampson has just completed
three bungslows in the grove below the
falls. All are rented to New York peo-

Mrs. Howard M. Page and Bessie E Skinner were entertained at Mrs. G. B. Lassley's pleasant home on Tuesday Miss Georgia Dexter went to New

stored in one barn. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A pretty home wedding took place Wednesday at high noon, when Pearle A. youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tegelor was united in marriage with C. H. Valentine, of Damasens. The five J. M. Coleman officiated. The nome of the bride was literally transformed into a rose bower. Everywhere were roses artistically arranged. The ceremony took place beneath an arch of roses, from which was suspended a bell of the same flowers. The bride, always charming, looked unusually sweet in her gown of white silk mult. After congratuations the guests repaired to the dining room, where a dainty soliation was served mid the sweetness of roses.

Mrs. Valentine has been a years and for

The writer fears that in his sketches of Abiram Winton and his unique character, he may have given the impression that the latter's impulsiveness in variably led him into injustice to such California "Fq ance with his own conceptions of right, and for man That he was headstrong and sometimes that date or resorted to extreme measures to redress grievances, or what he considered to be wrongs, with scant notice to the offender is to be admitted, but the following advertisement, while affording another illustration of his characteristic way of doing things, furnishes the best of evidence that, occasionally at least, he was considerate enough to bark before he bit : TURNSTRE NOTICE.

I. Abiram Wiston, of Texas township, in the county of Wayne and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being Superintendent of the Honesdale and Clarksville Turnpike Road Co., docertify that on the 6th day of February sast, the same being Ash Wedne isy, or the first day of Leut, I discovered quantity of 4-foot split maple wood, plac-in said Honesdale & Clarksville turnpi quantity of 3-root spitt imple wood, piaced in said Honesdaic & Clarksville turnpike read, at a point nearly opposite the Honesdaic Mils, and fronting the cross-road running between the houses of Stephen Torrey, Esq. and Major Jerry Clark Gunn. A portion of this wood still remains in said road, to the sainoyance of good citiz-us said to some extent endangering the safety of travelers. I therefore hereby notify the owner or owners of said wood, if alive, or, if dead, then his ort their nerse or sasigns, that if the same is not removed on or before the first Monday in April next, the day which the good people of the State of Counesticat have named for their State election. I will move it, or cause it to be moved to some proper place where it can be examined until the 19th day of April next, on which day it will be sold according to law.

The structure teachers are the second and the proper have where it can be examined until the 19th day of April next, on which day it will be sold according to law.

The rhyming tendency seems to be least in Wayre county advertisers. Away back in the beginning of the last frequently put into verse, or at least doggerel. Here is a sample from the Bethany Mirror of 1818 !

"Forget not the store of Solomon Moore! Goods sold cheaper than ever before, guilding material from chimney to floor Can always be bought of Solomon Moore."

Solomon Moore was Bethany's first postmuster, and was afterward elected sceriff and clerk of the courts. He was for many years one of the speient coun ty-seat's merchants, he and Jason Tor rey opening the first store in partner

When the father of Henry B. Hyde. and grandfather of James Hazen Hyde was in business in Honesdale, his firm somehow acquired the reputation of driving pretty sharp bargains with their customers, and a rival firm. Miller & wry spow, put the prevailing sentiment into advertisement which ended with the lowing warning and invitation :

> "If you ask them for meat they give you And when you want bread, you must needs take a STONE; if its leather you're after, and ask for a side, You may get it, perhaps, in exchange for your HYDE: So the stockings which hold what economy

Saves

Will be emptied at last in extortionate Graves;
And then, when you sink in Eternity's lap,
Thank Heaven you're taking your very last
KNAPP? But if all these ills you'd gladly forego,

Come here, where all destings are pure a the SNow; there goods go so cheaply for bank notes or 'siller.' You'll say you've been treated 'as white as a Mittles.'"

All who remember the genial Horson A. Woodhouse will be amused with hi ingenious alphabetical acrostic, take from his much longer versified adverisometr; which appeared in the Hones dale papers in May, 1849. The store was in the Foster building, directly opposite Hotel Wayne :

"Alpacas, alum, arrow-root, Beans, buttons, boots and brushes; Combs, candles, cotton-hose, Duck, disper and dishes. Blastics, edgings, essences. Flour well worth your money. Ginzer and gaiters, classes, gimp, Hops, handkerchiefs and honey. Iron, insertion, inkhorns, ink, Jare and jugs together, Knives, kuiting-needles, ketchup, Lamps, linen, lawn and leather. Lamps, linen, lawn and leath-r
Molasses, muslin, maps and mull,
Nails, needles, nuts and notions;
Odions, oysiers, oranges, oil,
Paints, putty and sleeping potions.
Quintne, quinces, quoits and quills,
Ribbons, rat-traps, rubber-gaiters;
Shoes and shad and sugared pills,
Teas and teapots, in and 'taters.
Underwear, umbrellas, urns,
V-dle and vinegar, strong or placid;
Whalebones, whips and waistcoats of
Xylophones and rantine acid.
Youth and age alike we treat,
Gg-zag bum and brainless zany;
& if you send your child, you'll find
She can buy as cheap as any.
With stock so rare and goods so fair,

"With stock so rare and goods so fair, We'll sell them as we may; They're cheap at twice our selling pri The terms are—Ready Fay.

"Good people all, I pray you, call And see before they go; We'll act our part to please each heart— H. A. W. & (X)." When Thomas S. Brown came back rom California as a successful "'49er,' be invested his money in a store, and, hoisting a sign bearing the coat of arms of the Golden State, he thus announced nis new enterprise in the Honesdale pa

pera : Mistake not in calling whenever you come by town, Tis written 'California' on the Hag of T. S. Brown; Dry Goods and Groceries, the choicest of the

elay. s what we are selling, then take your And see what we are seiling, then take your share away; We hope to see the ladies—sure none will pass us by, Our motto is 'Eureka,'—our goods will take your eye."

Everybody knows "Billy "Sil verstone. of course, but it is a nearly forzotten fact that his father, Joshua Silverstone, was one of our leading tailors half a century ago, and a philosopher and poet as vell. His establishment was in Charley Schlager's then new store, where what s known as the Wefferling building now stands. His advertisement is dated

December 12, 1855 : "Dress marks the man-we all admire And try to argue all you can, You'll find 'us dress that marks the man Though strange the sentiment may seem, Good clothing leads to good esteem; And daily, hourly, we may view What fashionable dress can do.

What fashionable dress can do.

Now persons anxious to be drest.
In clothes the cheapest and the best—
silverstone to them would say—
sludy yourselves and come this way.
The choicest clothing ever made
is at Silverstone's house of trade;
In cloth and workingneship as well,
The various articles exceel.

William A. Carrier's muse put him on short rations. He flourished as one of our town photographers in 1858. This was his bid for custom :

all: if you want to buy cheep, give Miller a call. Go in my friends, and con't be behind— (no door above Foster's, and Fred. you will nnd."

The late Judge Larenzo Grambe, also or oiner," was in 1861 bt of the Lorillards, ears before and after It Gives reading tobacco dealer. seive advertiser, his halfcolumn are ouncement being headed with the deual cut of an Indian smoker, uncement being beaded and this couplet :

Bublime tobacco, that, from East to Wes

"Dr. John Harrie, M. D., Electrician, Oculist, Aurist and Medico-Galvaniet, as he was wont to describe himself, used to boast that he had put his entire prac tice in Latin for the benefit of posterity. It was no matter of wonder, therefor that his advertisement of June, 1870 should be headed -

"Why suffer with the Dysentery, With painful notions and long nights a For I can every one assure That I can give so immediate cure. "Why let your baby suffer With the sore mouth, onlied the Sprue, when Harris's Anti-Aphtha Electuary Will cure it in a day or so?
"With sore nipples, who can see His wife writhe and moan both night

day, When Harris's Nipple Lotion Will case and oure her right away "Why itch and scratch both night and day Until the skin is torn away? Why ionger suffer, when with small expens Harrie's litch Ointment will oure you for fit ty center."

'Sore eyes, sore throat, and piles so sore— For all such ills come to me for a cure; In forty-three years practice I have tried to belp or cure for the diseases of all mar kind." JOHN HARRIS, M. D.

Only two of the twenty or thirty ver see constituting C. M Scott's "Boots epic can be given here, but they will serve as a fair specimen of the whol It looks as though boots were the fool wear for everybody in Mr. Scott's time while at present a pair of boots won

"Boots that are tight. Boots on your feet, Boots that are not, Boots that are right Boots that are right Are bought of Boots."

We round up this galaxy of addert sing poems with one of the "Bard o Shanty Hill's" characteristic produ tions, a distinction to which its well-re membered author is certainly entitled t was Mrs. Kelley's proud boast that al could write a poem on any conceivab subject on the shortest notice, a clain which this specimen shows she could make good

"I've opened a store on a very small scale Though good luck betide or evil prevail, i may not in either case blame myself; I bought the furniture chesp and the good on the shelf. Of lemonade, candy and peanuts free

reacted keep the very best, though I never hav have a supply of tobacco and olgars, nd fings long to wave with the stripes Near Farubam's Bridge and near 3d stre

The Poet will your presence greet; Both chesp and rare perfumes you'll fin Well suited to a tony mind. "If this place should be hard to find, Keep this impression in your mind: Perfume is sold for just one shilling, Across the street from the palace call Pottery building,"

Aug. 16, 1863. By Sarab Utrich Kelley

DR. C. R. BRADY, Dentist, Honesdale, OFFICE HOURS-8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

JUNE 30th.—A very welcome shower of rain in this vicinity hast Wednesday, did much to relieve aftering humanity of the heat and dust, and revived vegetable and plant life from the great drouth. It has cooled the air and makes life worth living.

Buckwheat sowing is under way and a few have begun baying, and from the present outlook, the hay crop will not be as large as it was last season. The apple crop too, will be consideraby less.

the authorised indebtedness by fittee thousand dollars be submitted to the qualified electors of the said borough; and that an election be held in the said election district, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of 1876 and 1891; wherein the consent of said qualified electors is asked to permit the school district to incur an indebtedness, additional, for school building purposes not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars; and that thirty days notice of such election be published in the three papers published in Honesdale, Penn'a.

Notice is hereby given that a public election will be held in the Court House in said berough of Honesdale, at the place and by the officers provided by law for the holding of municipal elections in said borough, on TU ESDAY, the 28th day of JULY, 1908, too, will be on What is known as the Marsh lumber tract, lying between Gouldaboro sta-tion and the North and South turnpike owned by E.E. Hooker and Son, of Mt Pocono, containing 2,400 acres, has recently been purchased by A. L. Bayre,
of Moscow. Consideration, private.
Mr. and Mrs. Burton Breyer, of Chicago, are visiting relatives and friends
in this locality.
Edgar Cross is on the sick list, with

disorderly stomach.

I B. Mills, of the Doylestown Agriultural Works, was a caller in town

on June 25th.

A meeting will be held in H. R. Miller's hall on the evening of July 7th, and an effort made to organise a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry. W. W. Baker, of Honesdale, will be present to talk up the matter, and all who are interested in the Farmers' Mutual Benefit terested in the Fermers' Mutual Benefit are cordially invited to be present.

Charles Seig is having the Burton Smith house, that he recently purchased, raised, and some new timbers and foundation wall are the second of the se foundation wall put under it, and re-medelled on the outside. Wm. Heber-ling and Wm. Beehn are doing the

Missee Effic Kerr and Verna Hazel ton will go to the Mt. Pleasant House, Mt. Pocono, and Mamic Hause to the Bluff House, Milford, to help wait on

the Perkiomen Seminary las, week at tending the graduating exercises. Miss Edith Simone was one of the graduates line are both suffering with mumps.

Miss Alice Cross, of New York city. will spend her vacation in Drei

Prompton. June 30th .- W. S. Found, of Scrap on, was a business caller here on Tues day.
Mr. and Mrs. Elward Jenkins paid us

Mr. and Mrs. Elward Jenkins paid us a visit one day last week.
Chas. Found spent Sunday with his parents. He is manager of a large confectionery store at Olyphant.
A large quantity of wild strawberries have been picked this season.
The not weather of the past few weeke has driven many of the city people to the country. Among the recent arrivals are Miss Ruth Bellamy and Mrs. Ida Stevens, of Saranton. Stevens, of Soranton.

Miss Bertha Moore, a former resident, but now of Chicago, is visiting friends and relatives here. She is an artist in one of the large china decorating shops.

There is one preparation known to-day that will premptly help the stomach. This is Kodel. Kodel digests all classes of food, and it does it theroughly, so that the use of Kodel for a time will without doubt help anyone who has stomach trouble. Take

photographers in 1898. This
for custom:

Frand get your likeness.

If and get your likeness.

If the kept a century

good as new?

The who started a tobacco

60, but eventually went pehanna county, where cater success, was also a efficacy of rhyme as a r, and got off the follow.

Dapers:

Day of Georgia, says of Kodol for Dyspepsia:

"E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ili.—Dear Sirs—I have suffered more than twenty years from indigestion. About eighteen months ago I had grown so much worse that I could not digest a crust of corn bread and could not retain anything on my stomach. I lost 25 the: in fact I made up my mind that I could not live but a short time when a friend of mine recommended to do it. I somewheat to try it to please him and was better in one day. I now weight made the constantly, and write this hoping into thy manuty may be benefited. Yours very truly, Jake C. Moore, Atlanta, Aug. 10, 1904. " Fold by PEM; The Druggist

DEWITT'S CARBOLIZED WITCH HAZEL

HONESDALE DIME

Accepts Deposits, Loans Ma in Small and Large Am

A Handy Check and Household Bank Free to All Pass Book One to the Savings Depositor, the other to Anyone opening a Business Account. Doing Business by Check is

the up-to-the minute way It Saves It Saves It Saves Wrangles Paying Twice Losses Because a Check is always a Receipt.

Cheapest and Safest Way to Send Money to Foreign countries is by a Money Order issued by this Bank. Safety Deposit Boxes for Your Valuable Papers \$3 and upward per Open a Business or Savings Account Now.

The Spring Styles in High Art Clothing

An Authoritative Display for Men

NEVER before in the history of this store have we show a such a large waxe, of HIGH ART CLOTHING. For months we have been preparing for this Opening Theology and ART CLUTHING. For months we have been preparing for this Opening Insplay and we have spared no pains to make it an necession worthy of the attention of every up to-date dresser in this community. We show the product of America's largest organiza-tion olothing for men and young mon modeled upon exclusive and attranced designs, and distinctly expressive of the eleverest fashion ideals of the movement.

The fabrics are assuredly striking and attractive, with every trait of refinement.

The prices, as always, are decidedly lower than equal style, quality, fit and Full Line of Gents' Furnishings.

Special Prices on Children's Clothing. **BREGSTEIN BROTHERS**

Main St., Honesdale. The Era of New Mixed Paints

This year opens with a deluge of new mixed paints. A condition brough about by our enterprising dealers to get some kind of a mixed paint that we supplant CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS. Their compounds, being new and

THE ONLY PLACE IN HONESDALE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS

JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

There are reasons for the pre-eminence of CHILTON PAINTS:

est-No one can mix a better mixed paint. 2d-The painters declare that it works easily and has wonderful covering

3d-Chilton stands back of it and will agree to repaint, at his own expense

very surface painted with Chilton Paint that proves defective.

4th—Those who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it, and recommend use to others

TURSDAY, the 28th day of JULY, 1908,

A. M. LEINE, Secretary Honesdale School

SALE IN PARTITION.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne County, sitting in Equity, the undersigned will expose at public sale, the land of Joseph Buckwalder, decessed, late of Palmyra township, at the Court House, Boneadais, Pa., on

TREMS OF SALE, — CASH.
The purchaser also to pay \$1 for Deed.
O. L. HOWLAND, Master.
A. T. SEARLE, Attorney.

Ask for Allen's Fong East.

A powder for swollen, tire hot smarting feet. Sample sent FREE Also Free Sample of the Foor-East San ary (ARE-PAD, a new invention. Address Agen S. Olinstead, Lelloy, N. Y.

N OTICE OF RESCRIPTION:—Upon the Sith of May, 1907, the qualified electors of the borough of Honosdale, by ballot, gave their consent to an increase of indebt.

The Farmers' and Of the borough of Honesdale, by ballet, gave their consent to an increase of indebtedness by the Honesdale school board to an amount not exceeding \$45,000, the furpose of which was the erection \$5 equilibrated for a school building an accordance with this consent, the sobil directors have authorized the issuings four per cent. The standarding \$45,000, and have secutionized the issuings four per cent. The standarding \$45,000, and have secuted ins and specifications. That by the secution of the school building as far as possible fire proof, it is a been desented wise to erect the school building as far as possible fire proof, it has been desented wise to erect the school building as far as possible fire proof, it is been desting and ventilating apparatus, and the heating apparatus required for the precent brick building, have so far increased the estimated cost, as at a competitive bidding the lowest bid is some fifteen thousand dollars above the amount of consented indebtedness.

Therefore, it is by the school directors of the season of the school directors of the school directors of the school directors of the season of the school directors of th Mechanics' Bank HONESDANE WAYNE CO., PENNA.

of business, May 19, 15 Reserve fun
Cash, species notes, \$11,403 to
Due from oved 12,653 31 - 24,115 76
Checks and toll r cash stems. 161 79
Bills discounted sof due... 24,572 14
Bills discounted time loans with collateral 1 collateral 6,150 60 189.292 50

names Loans secured by bonds and mortgages Investment securities owned ex-| Clusive of Insective Donda, viz. |
| Stocks, tonds, etc. | 454,907.50 |
| Mortgages and judg | 100 | 49,475.50 |
| Real Estate | 19,509.55 | Furniture and fixtures . \$167,433 2 LIABILITIES.

State of Pemsylvania, County of Wayne, se.

I. C. A. Imery, Cashier of above named Company, to selemnly swear that the above statement a true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. EMERY. TUESDAY, the 28th day of JULY, 1908, for the purpose of obtaining the ascent of the qualified electors of the said school district to the increased indebtedness southon chin the foregoing resolution, and for the purpose therein mentioned; such election to be held in the manner, and during the hours fixed by law for holding municipal elections and subject to all the provisions of law relating to such elections. The following is a statement of the last saccessed valuation of the said school district, the amount and per cent. of said proposed increased indebtedness, and the purpose of revenich it is to be increased. The last-assessed valuation is \$2,060,000.00. The current indebtedness is \$5,000. The suthorized indebtedness is \$5,000. The suthorized indebtedness is \$46,000. The suthorized indebtedness is \$46,000. The propose is the erection and equipment of a school building.

A. T. Shaulz, President Honesdale School Board.

A. M. LEINE Secretary Honesdale School Board. RENA S. EDGETT, N. P.

Correct—attest:
M. E. SIMONS,
F. W. KREITNER,
W. M. FOWLER,
Directors. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK. Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa.,

At the close of business, May 19, 1906

. 120,715 44 \$228,498 60 1,408 30 Court House, Honesdale, Pa., on
FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1988, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in Palmyra Township. Wayne
County, Pa: Loans ecured by bonds and mortgages.
Investment securities owned exclusive of reserve bonds, viz:
Stocks bonds, etc., \$1,803,465 81

Blocks bonds, etc., pt., Mortcages and judgments of revidence and leading to the Purnitude and fixtures Overdrats.

Miscellist ous Assets.

the following described piece or parcer of land, situate in Palmyra Town ship. Wayne County, Pa:

BEGINNING at the center of the old highway known as the Board Road; thence north twenty-two and one-half degrees west along the land of Feier Collum eighty-six and one-fifth rods to a stopes corner; thence north sixty-seven and one-half degrees east along the lands of Jesse Collum and Frederick Steinard one hundred and thirty-three and three-fourths rods to a clossfunt tree, a corner; thence along lands of Edward Ammerman south three and one-half degrees west eighty and one-half lods is a stones corner; thence south along the lands of Ira Compton nineteen and one-half degrees west forty-five rods to the center of the turnpike road; thence along said road north forty-five degrees and incorned to the center of the same; thence the balance of courses along the old road south eighty-six degrees west twenty and one-half rods, south sixty-eight degrees west twenty and one-half trods, south sixty-eight degrees west twenty and one-half trods, south sixty-eight degrees west twenty ends and south fifty-six and three-fourths degrees west eighteen rods to the place of beginning. Containling sixty-three acres of land, be the same more of land, be the same more of land. The state was a state, be the same more reasonable for less.

IMPROVEMENTS: Upon said premises are two large orchards, fine spring water, good dwelling house, one large and one small barn and other out buildings, about twelve acres are covered by waters of Long lids, a pand, thirty acres improved and the ball no wood land. Located about one and one half mile from Hawley, on the Long lids a rand.

THEMS OF SALE. — CASH.

YOUR EYE it will pay you !

GOLDEN'S OPT CARBOND

LET US TAKE C